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In the Specification:

The paragraph beginning at page 3, line 30 has been amended as follows:

However, it is known that graphitic forms of carbon do not possess as high of a reversible capacity as hard carbon. Hard carbon, defined as non-graphitizable carbon material, has two to four times as much reversible capacity as graphite. Hard carbon is typically prepared by firing an appropriate organic precursor cursor to temperatures between 700°C and 1,200°C. Hard carbons typically exhibit excellent cyclability and high reversible capacity. The current state of the art, i.e., graphite, is theoretically limited to a capacity of 372 mAh/g, while hard carbons exhibit capacities of 400 mAh/g or more. This means that a secondary cell built with hard carbon as the anode material can be charged and discharged, or cycled, two to four times as much as a secondary cell built with a graphitic form of anode material. The improvement in cycle life is based on the dimensional stability of hard carbon during lithium intercalation and de-intercalation. This means that a secondary cell built with hard carbon as the anode material has potentially higher capacity than a secondary cell built with a graphitic form of anode material.